HE PRESIDENT'S VIRGINIA TOUR he Return Homeward, and the Reception at Fredericksburg.

he Night Journey up the Potomae, and Arrival at Head-Quarters, die. die., die.

Our Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, June 23, 1851. Last Saturday, the President of the United States and suite left the city of Washington, via Potomac river and "the Chesapeake bay, for Old Point Comfort and the Rip-raps. Within a week they have seen a great deal of old Virginia, and have enjoyed the most flattering evidences of the hospitality of her people at every town. The reception at Old Point, and the ball—the reception at Norfolk—the reception at Hill Carter's, and Col. Harrison's, on the James river—the reception by the citizens of Richmond and by the Constitutional State Convention at the capitol and the very enthusiastic reception to-day by the ancient little city of Fredericksburgh, were all calculated to impress upon Mr. Fillmore the very gratifying fact that the people of Virginia are satisfied with his administration, and sincerely gratified to see him, and to welcome him among them in their proud old commonwealth.

The President, and Mr. Stuart, the Secretary of the Interior, and Mr. Hall, the Postmaster General, and Mr. John O. Sargeant, the litter writing editor of the Republic, accompanied by a committee of the State Convention in behalf of the State; and by a committee of invitation from Fredericksburgh; and by Mr. James G. Bishop, the accomplished, indefatigable, and persevering official reporter of the interminable pow-wowing of the convention; and by Mr. R. H. Gallaher, the untiring publisher of that long-winded paper called the Supplement; and by the man that has read the Supplement; and by various other persons, left Richmond very quiet-

of that long-winded paper called the Supplement; and by the man that has read the Supplement; and by various other persons, left Richmond very quietiy this morning, at 8 o'clock, and arrived at Fredericksburgh, homeward bound, seme sixty miles, at about twelve o'clock.

The President and party were greeted by a salute of artillery as the train entered the town, and were met at the station by a civil and military escort, headed by the Mayor and the bodies corporate of the corporation. After the cheering, which was very lively, Mr. R. P. Samele, the Mayor, welcomed the President on behalf of the corporate authorities of Fredericksburg, tendering him the hospitalities of the town. He said it gave him pleasure to inform the President that a majority of the people of the town were the advocates of his administration, while those who were his political opponents believed in his honesty and fidelity to the constitution. Mr. S. referred to the crisis under which, he said, the President entered upon the discharge of his duties, which he was happy to say had been met most successfully. Mr. S. then remarked that the President stood upon sacred ground. Along those streets were the play grounds of Washington in his childhood, and on a neighboring hill reposed the remains of his venerated mother. Here, too, was the home of Mercer, who fell at Princeton, a martyr to our country's liberty. Mr. S. concluded by tendering to the President ecities.

And the President replied:—
Mr. Mavon.—I beg leave to return to you and the hospitalities of the city.

And the President replied:—
Mr. Mavon.—I beg leave to return to you and the citizens of Fredericksburg, my profound acknowledgments for this very cordial reception. I had heard much of Virginia hospitality before I ever crossed her ancient bonders: but, truly, like the Queen of Sheba, I now may say the half had not been told me. (Applause.) At every town I have alluded subjects, sir, that have called up the liveliest clings of my heart. I should confess myself, inceed, as dead to the

music.)
The President was conducted to a coach and for, in which he was seated by the Mayor of Fredericksburg, and a very clever, excellent, good fellow, at that: Mr. Faulkner and Mr. Conway, of four, in which he was seated by the Mayor of Fredericksburg, and a very clever, excellent, good fellow, at that; Mr. Faulkner and Mr. Couway, of the State Committee, rode in the next carriage; Mr. Postmaster General Hall and the Rev. Mr. Miller, of the convention, in the next; Mr. A. H. H. Stuart and Capt. Fulton in the next; Mr. Spalding, of the Richm ind Despatch, and Mr. John O Sargeant, of the Republic, in the next; and Mr. W. G. Bishop, the able convention reporter, to whom we are indebted for assistance on this occasion, and Mr. Gallaher, the publisher of the Supplement, in the next. These were followed by a number of other carriages, occupied by citizens and strangers. The Fredericksburg Guards escorted the process in into town, and through the principal streets. As usual, on such occasions, the sidewalks swarmed with boys and negroes; and the windows, on both sides, were illuminated with such a host of sweet faces, and bright eyes, and waving handkerchiefs, that the Precident himself, in the detour, was compelled, from their irresistible fascination, to keep his face elevated at an angle of some seventy-five degrees. The day was excessively hot, and sultry, and dusty. One of the soldiers fainted and fell in the street. The sweat rolled off the checks of the rest of them, in their close, hot, padded uniforms, as if their heavy caps were filled with water, and had sprung a leak. The negroes, saturated with perspiration and covered with dust, looked as if they had been dipped The negroes, saturated with perspiration and covered with dust, looked as if they had been dipped in a mixture of oil and ashes, and had an awful aroma of "Old Virgiony."

Arrived at the Exchange Hotel, the President

and suite were mounted upon a temporary platform crected in front; while the la lies were all arranged for a bird's-eye view from the surrounding windows.

Dr. B. R. Well-Ford then (after the cheering) advanced to the President and, confronting him, addressed him as follows:

Mr. President:—As the organ of my fellow citizens, it becomes my privilege to tender you a cardial well-

Mr. President:—As the organ of my fellow citizens, it becomes my privilege to tender you a cordial welcome to our ancient town. Unpretending in our position, we can offer for your admiration none of the triumphs of art, nor in traversing our streets can we present to your view any gorgeous embellishments of architecture. To these, our brethren of larger cities are wont to refer as evidence of their wealth and prosperity. Our jewels are of different water. On the farther bank of your own placid Rappahannock, we point to the hills once pressed by the feet of our youthful Washington, and on our street to the cottage which sheltered the age, and to the ground where now repose the ashes of her who gave him his being, who nurtured his childhood, watched his advancing years, and lived to see him enjoying him his being, who nurtured his childhood, watched his advancing years, and lived so see him enjoying a world-wide reputation, which will be surrounded by a halo brighter and still brightening when the the hereditary "lords of a day are forgotten as fools, or remembered as worse." We may exhibit the humble office in which your predecessor, Monroe, commenced his career as an aspirant for legal and political honors, or to the home where the private virtues of Mercer illustrated a life freely surrendered for the emancipation of his adonted construy, on the bloodhonors, or to the home where the private virtues of Mercer illustrated a life freely surrendered for the emancipation of his adopted country, on the blood-stained soil of Princeton Sir, when asked for the evidence of our claims to position among the cities of the South, we refer, not to cloud-capped towers nor gorgeous palaces, but like the Roman matron, we proudly point to our sons; to those who have devoted their manhood and their blood to found, and their intellectual vigor to rear, the noble temple of our liberties, the worthy high priest of which have now the honor to address. Sir, with reminiscenses and associations such as these, the people of Fredericksburg would be untrue to the best and worthiest impulses of our nature, if they could, for one moment, falter in attachment to the glorious Union, over which it is your high destiny to preside, and which they believe it has ever been your honest endeavor to preserve. The cordial sincerity with which we greet you as our guest, cannot be doubted, when in you we are happy to recognise, not the mere President of a party or a section, but the President of the country and the whole country. A statesman, who, spurning the prejudice of birth and education, embraces in the extensive grasp of his policy the interests and the happiness of all from the shores of his native lakes to the borders of the broad Atlantic; from the frozen regions of the North to the land of the express and myrtle, the extremity of our own heloved and sump South. Sir, our gallant ship of state, with such a commander, efficered by Webster, and Hall, and Stuart, and Crittenden—her crew he yeomany of the country—her compass the constitution and the laws, may defy the tempests which how and the breakers which form sound

her, until she rides in triumphant security in the safe anchorage of a preserved and prosperous Union, amid the acclamations and the blessings of a united and a happy people. Sir, the Union must be preserved; and with a stern and inflexible obe-dience to the constitution of the country, we fear not the parricidal efforts of abolitionists or dis-

The earth hath bubbles as the water hath, And these are of them.

not the parricidal efforts of abolitionists or disunionists.

The earth hath bubbles as the water hath,
And these are of them.

But, Mr. President, there must be a period in coming time when the existence of governments, as of
individuals, will be aumbered among the things
that were, when even this glorious Union now
towering in the pride of its strength, the model
among the nations of the carth—the home of the
homeless—the city of refuge for the desolate and
oppressed, having achieved the destiny designed
for it, by the Good of nature and of nations, must,
like all things, faite, close its career, and when
that sad day shall come, long and late may its advent be. May it please the God, who has ever protected and over ruled its fortunes, to let its end be
as brilliant as its life, not engulfed in the ocean of
destruction, amid violated covenants, intestine
broils, and fraternal feuds; but the North, and the
South, the East and the West battling in one common cause against a common enemy, like some gallant fleet defeated, but not subdued, by the artillery of her adversary, go down with drums beating
and colors flying, with guns shotted and matches
lighted, without fear and without reproach. Again,
Mr. President, in the name and on behalf of my
constituents, I bid you, and those who are with
you, welcome, welcome.

The President replied as follows—

Mr. Chairman and fellow citizens:—To these repeated welcomes I can only return my repeated
thanks. My journey, from the time I left Washington until I arrived here, has been one through a
country before entirely unknown to me, a country
of great novelty to me, and a country of great historical interest. And during the whole of it, there
is no point where that interest has been more intense than in visiting your beautiful city. Here, I
am informed, were the playgrounds of Washington.
Here was where he drank in those lessons of his
youth which fitted him in his manhood to defend
the country against the tyrannies of power, and to
establish a Union,

of his speech the President was again loudly cheered, and retired within the house covered with dust, and sweat, and glory.

After the lapse of an hour, devoted to indispensable ablutions, and a change of linen, the President and his official companions were ready for the third chapter in the day's exercises, and the most agreeable of all. They entered the up-stairs parlor to receive the ladies of Fredericksburg. They came in by shoals, and they all admired the President. One young lady declared he was the most splendid man she ever saw, and she could not help but love him; "but he is not so 'sassy' as Mr. Clay is, a kissin' all the girls wherever he goes." Another asked if the President was married; another said, "what a pity." Another presented him with a bouquet, and blushed when the President thanked her for it, in his own peculiarly modest and amiable manner. Looking out of the window from this charming scene to the groups of darkies in the streets below, they appeared the blackest negroes we had ever seen this side of Charleston. Perhaps it was from contrast; for a dusky man appears black as Erebus on entering it from the blaze of the sun.

At three o'clock we had the dinner, in the long room of the Exchange, of which the following is the oill of fare, and a pretty fair bill it is for a country village on the spur of the moment.

X*222555332233355555555*333X EXCHANGE HOTEL.

BILL OF PARE. DINNER GIVEN TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND SUITE,

BATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1851.

Sheephead, boiled and Sturgeon, pickled and fried, Oysters, pickled and stewed.

Oysters, pickled and stewed.

MEATS.

Saddles Lamb,
Beef,
Leins Veal,
Pigs,
Lamb,
Chickens, boiled and baked,
do,
fried,
fried,
Saddles Lamb,
Chicken Pies,
Baked Geese.

Ice Cream and Pine Open Pastry,
Apples, Raspberries,
Cake, plain, and fruit. Raisins and Almonds,
Lemon Puddings, Cheese,
Cherry Tarts,
&c., &c., &c.

X2322222222222222222 About one hundred and fifty persons sat down to the tables. At the principal table the President sat about midway between the two ends, with the president of the occasion, Judge Barton, by his side; and opposite to him the Mayor, to whom the reporters are indebted for a position next 20 his honor. At the east end of the table was Mr. Hall, supported by Mr. Miller, of the convention; at the west end was Mr. Stuart, sustained by Mr. Conway and others.

the reporters are indebted for a position next to bis honor. At the east end of the table was Mr. Hall, supported by Mr. Miller, of the convention; at the west end was Mr. Stuart, sustained by Mr. Conway and others.

After the distribution of the raspherries and ice cream, Judge Barton (a brother, we believe, of Seth Barton, late solicitor of the Treasury), called the company to order. Are you ready in the east, are you charged in the west I Gentlemen, fill your glasses for the first toast.

1. The Constitution of the United States—a model of political wisdom—a monument of American patrictism—an enlarged philanthropy demands the perpetuation of the Union it has established.

1. The Chairman next, in a very graceful, tasty, and delicate speech, complimented the President of the United States, by supposing a case of a youth, who became the artifacer of his own fortunes, and who by his industry, his talents, and his integrity, rose to the highest station in the world—a patrict, who "knows no North, no South, no East, no West, nothing but the Union." Esteeming such a man at a distance, when he comes among us, he takes captive our affections. I propose you—

Our distinguished guest, the President of the United States—true to the constitution of the country, as the needle to the pole, he has steered the ship of State through a threatening storm, with a statesman's ar: a and a patrict's soul. (Immense cheering and applause—Music.)

The President replied, that this compliment was too flattering for him. And if during the few remarks he preposed to make, there should be "President replied, that this compliment was too flattering for him. And if during the few remarks he preposed to make, there should be have a subject of the State should be not present the subject of the state of the state

Calculate the value of this Union; that for which he was prepared to make every sacrifice—even of life itself, to preserve and to perpetuate to posterity. But he had already said too much, and those accompanying him were better qualified to address this company than himself. (Three cheers—three more—great applause—music.)

The memory of Gen. Washington. (Drank standing. Dead March.)
Gentlemen, fill your glasses; I propose you now—The Hon. Nathan K. Hall, a worthy son of a sister State. We extend to him a Virginia welcome. (Music—applause.)

(Music-applause.)
Mr. Hall said, that among his peculiarities he had always practised an economy of speech; and that it was one of his defects of education that he had never learned to talk. For this the President had never learned to talk. For this the President was, to some extent, responsible; but he did not regret it; and, with an apology and his thanks, Mr. Hall evaded the requisition for a speech. We all expected him to tell us something of his contemplated improvements in the Post Office Department; but he was satisfied in thanking the compapany for their confidence in the administration of his friend, the President.

After a teast to the Judiciary of the United States, and another to the army and navy.

Judge Barton gave the following as the next of the regular series:—

The Hon. Alexander H. H. Stuart. Virginia greets with pride her honored son.

Mr. Conway, from the West, eloquently seconded

The Hon. Alexander H. H. Stuart. Virginia greets with pride her honored son.

Mr. Conway, from the West, eloquently seconded the sentiment.

Mr. STUART.—Gentlemen, I receive the greeting of my venerable mother with truly filial affection and reverence. And like a true Virginian, he spoke of the glory of the brave old State; of Patrick Henry, and Lee, of Jefferson, Washington, Madison, Marshall, and their direct agency from the fomenting of the revolution, each in his proper sphere, as the leading minds in establishing our independence and in founding our government. Mr. Stuart thought the question of disunion was a subject which should be discussed but with a view only to prevent that calamity of dissolution. He be lieved the danger had not been magnified—that it had not, indeed, been understood; nor was it yet altogether past. The leaders of the secession party were for disunion per se, because they would rather be first in a Southern confederacy, than second in these United States, as they are. The danger of dissolution was not in the nature of Scuthern institutions altogether. It was in the ambitious leaders of Southern ultras. It was their settled purpose to dissolve this Union. They had endeavored to effect it on various subjects, at different times. It was with them not disunion as an 'alternative, but disunion for its own sake, and the prospects of subserving their ambitious projects. But they had betrayed themselves too soon, and he believed the Union was now stronger than it had been for twonty years in the hearts of the people. But although many of the deluded victims of these Catalines of disunion in the South, had now deserted them, it was very evident the scheme of disunion is not abandoned. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. He should stand by the Union. I am said to be a whig, born a whig, and hope to die a whig; born a whig, and hope to die a whig; born a whig a whig ingrain, have always been a whig, I have lived a whig, and hope to die a whig; born a whig in the land, if tainted with di

The New Asteroid Irene.

The following communication has been transmitted to the Secretary of the Navy, by Lieut. Maury:—

Maury:—

NATIONAL OBSERVATORY,
WASHINGTON, June 25, 1851. }

SIR—The newly discovered asteroid, Irene, has, since my former report concerning it, been observed by Protessors Keith, Benedict, and Major, with the meridian instruments; and an orbit has been computed for it by Mr. Ferguson, from the observations of May 19th, by Hind, the discoverer; of 26th, by Dr. Petersen, of Altona, and Mr. Hartnup, of Liverpool, and of June 10th, by Professors Benedict and Major of this observatory, giving the following fundamental places and elements:—

M. T. G. α δ May 19. 54876 214° 2′ 00″.3 −13 23 36.7 " 26. 47529 239 17 50 .1 −13 35 14.3 June 10. 64257 235 53 48 .2 −14 12 42.8 Mean. Equinox, 1851—M. T. Greenwich.
M. 22 28 37.3 June 10:0 \$ 87 47 46.2 8 37 35.7

13 43 58.2 0 4619100 On the 10th June -- c-o in a - 04", in \$ + 39"

Observations with the Meridian Instruments. June 10.

Hon. William A. Graham, Secretary of the Navy

NATIONAL OBSERVATORY, June 26, 1851.

Sim:—I have the pleasure to report an Ephemeris for the new planet Irene, computed by Mr. Ferguson from the elements which I had the honor to

communicate yesterday.

This asteroid has nearly the brilliancy of a star of the ninth magnitude, and it has probably the largest erbit of any of this most numerous family,

largest erbit of any of this most numerous family, except Hygeia.
Subjoined is the Ephemeris, which will enable observers to find the stranger, without difficulty, until August next. Respectfully, &c.

M. F. Mauery, Lieut. U. S. N.
Hon. William A. Graham,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington.
Efhemeris of Irene, Computed from Elements by J. Feegeson, National Observatory, 1851.

1		1000
July 1	15 41 29	0.17216
2 09	46 32	0.17210
3 04	51 39	
4 02	56 50	
5 15 35 00	- 16 02 06	0.18358
6 02	7 24	0.2000
7 05	12 45	
8 09	18 09	
9 15 35 14	- 16 23 36	9.19533
10 22	29 04	
11 32	34 36	
12 43	40 16	No.
1315 35 56	- 16 45 59	0.20734
14 36 11	51 44	
15 36 27	57 31	
16 36 46	17 03 20	
1715 37 05	- 17 09 10	0.21966
18 37 26	14 58	
19 37 49	20 46	4
20 38 13	26 35	
21 15 38 39	- 17 32 36	0.23187
22 39 06	38 28	
23 39 35 24 40 05	44 30	- 1
24 40 05 25 15 40 37	- 17 56 30	0.04110
26 21 10	- 17 56 30 18 02 39	0.21416
27 41 45	8 42	
28 42 22	14 16	
2915 43 00	- 18 20 50	0.25655
30 43 39	26 54	0.20009
31 44 19	32 58	
Aug. 1 45 01	89 02	
2 45 45	- 18 45 06	0.26895

THE RAGLAND WILL CASE AT RICHMOND, VA.-The Ragland Will Case at Richmond, Va.—
The famous Ragland will case, which has been so
long pending in the Circuit Court at Richmond,
Va., has been decided by a verdict sustaining the
will. Mr. Ragland was a citizen of Louisa county,
and by his last will liberated his slaves, some sixty
or seventy in number, and bequeathed to them the
whole of his large estate. The relatives contested
the will—but it has been sustained by the decision
of the jet.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

Visit to Mr. Buchanan's Seat of "Wheatland"-

Our Washington Correspon Washington, June 27, 1851.

The Splendal Country round about—Another View of the Nomenation of Scott—Triumphal Progress of the President and Secretary of State in Virginia.

Before leaving the fine old county of Lancaster, your correspondent accepted the kind invitation of Hon. James Buchanan, and spent a night at "Wheatland," his country seat. It is situated a mile and a half west of the city, and in the midst of one of the most beautiful and productive landscapes in the Union. On every hand, stretching over the hills and along the valleys, for miles in every direction, were the superb wheatfields, golden shining with their rich and teeming harvests, undulating in the gentle winds-the luxuriant, glowing waves chasing each other over the fields, as the swells of the ocean roll before the sushine. "Wheatland" most decidedly it was; and the land, as the far. mers say, "lays so pretty"—it is so charmingly diversified with hill and valley, and woods, and green fields, and yellow fields, and fields all red, and sweet as jessamines, with the flowing clover; and fine luxuriant trees dispersed here and there, singly or in clusters, relieving the smoothness of the pic-ture, all over, and causing it to stand out in finer

sweet as jessamines, with the flowing clover; and fine luxuriant trees dispersed here and there, singly or in clusters, relieving the smoothness of the picture, all over, and causing it to stand out in finer perspective.

"Town and country, home and farm, Each give each a double charm."

From the portice on either side of Mr. Buchanan's mansion, such is the scene—beautiful, rich, and teeming with bread—bread for thousands; and inclosing the flocks of white fleeced sheep, and the lusty horses, and the fat "cattle upon a thousand hills." Happy and substantial old chaps, these same sturdy yeomanny of the county of Lancaster. Rosy and happy, the buxom daughters of these old German patriarchs.

Mr. Buchanan's homestead is in the midst of ali this—upon an elevation, gentle, yet commanding a wide range of country. The place was purchased of Wm. M. Meredith, on his removal to Washington to take charge of the treasury. But a description of this more mattaious, yet commodious, tasteful and hospitable home, is beyond our present limits of time or space. We passed a pleasant evening in conversation with Mr. Buchanan and a number of whig delegates, who had called out to pay their respects. They returned to tows; bu we were awakened from a pleasant sleep by such a chorus of birds in the grove in the front of the house, aswas nover heard in John street. Cackoos, thrushes, larks, robins, black-birds, blue birds, were all there in a grand morning concert. And from the when fields came the repeated cry of "Bob, Bob White," "Wheat's ripe," and at intervals as passing over, there was the familiar voice of—

"The ide field row."

The fact is, Mr. Buchanan is as nicely fixed at home, with that amiable and beautiful nicee, the empress of the establishment, as if he had deliberately retired to the shades of private life; and we are glad to say that he is in most excellent health and spirits for an old bachelor. Health and prosperity attend him.

The organs here are silent about that Lancaster nomination of Scott. We have heard, howeve

WASHINGTON, June 27, 1851. The Military Court Martial -- Appearance of the Court-The Future Presidents-Gen. Twiggs and the Newspapers.

The proceedings of the court martial on General Talcott are scarcely sufficiently developed to form, as yet, any correct opinion as to the probable decision of the court, further than that it is manifest that Gen. Talcott will be acquitted of the graver charges of falsehood, &c.; and if found guilty, it will only be for following a precedent which has prevailed for years in the ordnance bureau, of giving "Grders" without submitting them for the approval of the Secretary. The court, composed as it is of the highest offi-

cers of our army, presents a dignified and imposing appearance; and the spectator, on looking at the gentlemen, cannot help turning over in his mind the inquiry as to how many of them will yet be occupants of the White House. We are essentially a military people; in fact, it may be said that we are, as a nation, decidedly pugnacious; and God knows how many swords are yet destined to carve their way into the Presidential chair, upon the strength of this our national weakness. There sits, for instance, Gen. Wool, a shrewd, intelligent looking man, who, if he never run before, will probably be called upon to display his agility in this respect next year. If the whigs take Major General Scott, the democrats will be forced to take Brevet Major General Wool. (As for bogus generals, like General Cass, they are out of the question.) And the free and enlightened, the independent and incorruptible people, will be called upon to say whether they consider brevet rank as equal to lineal ditto. Then there is General Smith, a remarkably handsome old gentloman—no, not "old," we beg his pardon—and if he is nominated by the Southern democrats, he is sure of the votes of the ladies, at all events. As for the Judge Advocate, Major Lee, if he does not cut the epaulets, and eventually become Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, he will be doing a violence to nature, which will grievously disappoint those who have marked his aptitude for legal subtleties.

Gen. Twiggs, on the first day of the trial, expressed his determination not to permit newspapers to be read during the sittings. Each member was to attend to what was going on within the room, and let the world without wag on as it might. We thought, when we looked at General Twiggs, that Lavateur was sadly at fault, if the gallant Procident of the court was not himself the first to feel that this was a rash move. Accordingly, we were not surprised at his sudden illness yesterday. Loss of food—mental food—was evidently prostrating him. This morning, the court sat patiently till one o'clock, Gen. Twiggs casting sundry longing glances at some newspapers in the hands of the spe stators.—At length he could stand it no longer. Pulling out his watch, he declared it was one o'clock, cupants of the White House. We are essentially a military people; in fact, it may be said that we

Our Baltimore Correspondence.

BALTIMORY, June 28, 1851.

Amos Green again Reprieted—The O'Brien Petition.
The anticipated riot and lynching at Ellicott's Mills, yesterday, of the negro Amos Green, under sentence of death for rape, on account of a second respite from the Governor, was avoided by an order seing sent to the sheriff to bring the prisoner on to being sent to the sheriff to bring the prisoner on to Ealtimore on Thursday night. Had he have remained yesterday, he would have been hung beyond a doubt. The negro protests his innocense of the crime, and alleges frequent intercourse with the woman, as to whose character the most contradictory statements are made. The Governor is now engaged in listening to the testimony, on which a commutation of the punishment is asked to imprisonment for life, and will make his decision on Monday. The impression is that the commutation will be refused.

A petition is in circulation here, which it is expected will have 20,000 signers, to the President of the United States, praying that all the influence of the government may be exerted with the British government, in behalf of William S. O'Brien and his compatriots in exile, that they may be liberated and allowed to come to this country.

Our Florida Correspondence EAST FLORIDA, June 5, 1851. Arrest of Three Indians for Murder-Their Suicide in Prison, &c., &c.

Allow me to call the attention of your readers to the tragical death of three Seminole Indians, whose sad fate must excite the sympathy of even their bitterest enemies.

About a year since, a little boy, living some fifty miles northeast of Tampa, was sent on an errand to a neighbor's. Not returning at the proper time, search was made for him, but without success. Toward evening, however, the horse he rode off returned, with one of the little fellow's suspenders plaited in his foretop. This at once directed suspicion towards the Indians, as their signs had been seen in that vicinity for some time. signs had been seen in that vicinity for some time. The whole matter remained a perfect mystery until, a few months since, Captain Casey, in his intercourse with the Indians at Fort Myers, and by a thorough knowledge of their charactor, found the boy had been murdered by three Indians belonging to the band of outsiders. I believe he immediately made a formal demand for the marderers to Billy Bowlegs; the result of which was, three Indians, accused of the crime by the chief of their band, were secured at Fort Myers, and sent to Tampa, to be delivered up to the civil authorities at that place. At a preliminary examination, they forced upon all who listened to it the conviction of their innocence. They were remanded to jail, to await their trial this fall. Whilst there, they made an attempt to escape; but, being detected in it, and feeling there was no hope of regaining their freedom, they determined to hasten their departure for the beautiful hunting grounds of their Great Father. Accordingly, on the 23d ult., they hung themselves in the jail, having blacked their faces, and neatly arranged their dress. From the position in which they were found, the youngest of the party must have assisted the other two, the eldest of whom was his father, then placing himself between his two companions, he consummated this triple suicide.

When first discovered in this position, there is hardly a doubt but the two young men could have been resuscitated, had medical assistance been called in. Unfortunately for the poor Indians, they fulfilled the wishes of a Christian community, who were determined not to interfere with so marked a providence. To render the sacrifice doubly sure, the jail door was closed upon the suspended bodies until it was certain life was extinct. I have no sentimental sympathy for the Indian, yet I feel a perfect abhorrence for an act so entirely unworthy a civilized people.

United the second contraction of the poor linding the surface. The whole matter remained a perfect mystery

Our Cleveland Correspondence.

CLEVELAND, June 12, 1851.
Cleveland—Railroads—Plank "Roads—Commerce-CLEVELAND, June 12, 1851. Water Cure Establishment—Cemetery—Universi-ty Heights—Public Schools—Musical Halls, &c.

In closing my last communication, I was speakng of the additional facilities which Cleveland enjoyed in her means of intercourse with other portions of this and surrounding States. A very important improvement was completed last winter, connecting her with Columbus and Cincinnati, known as the Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati Railroad. The work was finished previous to the 22d of February, and the event was duly noticed and celebrated on that day. You will recollect that visit on that occasion. This line of railroad, connecting Lake Eric with the Ohio river, and running directly through the centre and heart of the State, is as important to Cleveland as the New York and Eric Railroad is to the great commercial metropolis of the Union. Its completion formed a new era in its onward progress; and she is now reaping the rich rewards of the enterprise. It is fast becoming the popular thoroughfare between the great valley of the Mississippi and the Atlantic seaboard. Passengers can take the cars at Ciacinnati, in the morning, dine at Columbus, and arrive at Cleveland in time for the evening boats for Dunkirk, where they arrive in about nine hours, and in seventeen more, they are in New York, without loss of sleep. This is certainly a go-a-head age, and a go-a-head route. It beats the Sandusky route some twelve hours, and all others, especially the Ohioriver route, two to one. This is evidenced by the great increase of travel over the same. It is no unusual thing to see three hundred passengers pass over the road by one train. The freighttrains are all the time increasing. Thirty-eight cars have passed over it at one time. The travel over the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad is also great. In the first ten weeks of the business, although the distance is only some forty miles, ther? passed over the road thirteen thousand two hundred and sixty passengers, and the receipts for freight were some \$7,000. Not a bad beginning this. The work on the unfinished portions of the road is rapidly advancing towards completion. It will probably be finished in the course of another year, when we will be brought in close proximity to Pittsburgh, Ealtimore, and Philadelphia. This will be a favorite route early in the spring, when the lower portion of the lake is blockaded with ice. The Lake Shore Railroad, however, which is being vigorously prosecuted to completion, may obviate this difficulty by furnishing a communication by which New York can be reached at all times and all seasons. Thirty miles of th the congregated wisdom of the State made us a visit on that occasion. This line of railroad, con-

sons. Thirty miles of this road, between this and Painesville, will probably be finished by autumn. The commerce of Cleveland, which is now to be greatly augmented by these improvements, amounted, heretolore, to some \$10,000,000 annually. This trade she has derived mainly from the Ohio Canal, which terminates here, and from her eligible location on the lake. The favorable circumstances by which she has been surrounded, has made Cleveland the great commercial depot of Northern Ohio. Her increasing trade with the Canadas, through the Welland Canal, has been another element in her prosperity. Her facilities now being greatly increased, she must hereafter take rank with the important commercial cities of the country.

There are several daily lines of steamboats in operation—one between this city and Dunkirk; one between this city and Dunkirk; one between this city and Dunkirk; one between this and Lake Superior, in addition to the upper lake boats. This gives us a boat about every fifteen minutes during the day.

Manufacturing, although in its infancy, is carried on to some extent. Most of the engines for these boats are turned out at the Cuyahoga steam furnace, and commend themselves to the favorable consideration of the public. This establishment is also largely engaged in the manufacture of locomotives for the different railroads centering here. The eight or ten manufactured for the Cleveland, Colambus, and Cincinnati Company, are of superior workmanship, and perform admirably. The passenger cars are also manufactured here, and everything else connected with the complete equipment of the road. Other establishments are being built for the manufacture of cars for the Pittsburgh and other roads. Time will not allow me to go into many particulars in relation to manufacturing. I will mention, however, that there are two large flouring mills located here; one is propelled by steam, and the other by the surplus water of the endity of the most efficient control and management. The teachers of the senior department, espe The trast embraces some two hundred acres of land, which is to be laid out into lots, and sold, with the view of siding the institution. A female seminary is to be connected with the seminary. In addition to these seminaries of learning, there are others in existence of a high order. Among the number, I might mention that of Mr. Hosmer. His female seminary is located on Euclid street. The services of eminent professors, in every department of learning usually taught in the higher order of schools, have been secured in this; and the liberal manner in which it has been sustained, is the most gratifying evidence of the high appreciation in which it is held by the community.

Of musical halls Cleveland has quite a number. The Melodeon and Empire have heret-fore been the favorite resorts for all kinds of exhibitions. Mr. Irrad Kelly has lately added another to the number, which, in dimensions, surpasses the whole. It is fifty-two by one hundred feet, and to the centre circle fanlight is thirty-two feet high. It is, with one exception, said to be the largest hall west of New York. The Swedish Nightingale will probably occupy it, should she conclude to make us a visit. It will accommodate some two thousand persons.

The Rural Cemetery is an object of much interest to citizens and strangers. The character of a people is said to be known by the care which is taken of the last resting place of the departed. By this rule, Cleveland is willing to be judged. Although we can boast of no Mount Audurn, Laurel Hill,

or Greenwood, still the consecrated spot gives evidence of care, watchfulcess, and unfading attachment to the memories of those who have gone to that bourn from which ne traveller has returned. The grounds are well laid out, and the gravelled walks beautifully adorned and embellished by almost every species of flowering tree or shrub.

Plank roads, which answer a valuable purpose in wet weather, diverge in almost every direction from the city, and greatly facilitate the travel and communication with the same-Eligna is a beautiful town, of some 2,500 inhabitants, lying twenty-five miles west of us; Paineeville, a flourishing place, of some 3,000 inhabitants, thirty miles cast of us; Hudson, the seat of the Western Reserve College, some twenty-five miles south; and Ravenna, a smart, growing place, forty miles in the same direction. Both of these latter places are on the line of the Pittsburgh Railroad. A branch of this road, diverging at Hudson, and running through the manufacturing town of Cuyahoga Falls, to Akron, on the Ohio Canal, is in contemplation. Both enjoy peculiar water privileges, and must become important manufacturing points. Such is likely to be the case with Chagrin Falls, some twenty miles southeast of this city. It is already a place of some note.

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Distinguished Strangers in Town-Senator Chase and Judge Spaulding on the Stump-The New

Constitution, &c., &c.

The past week, in many respects, has been an eventual one. The votaries of Terpsichore, of Thespis, of Orpheus, of Mesmer, of spiritualism, &c., have all had their day, and a right merry time they have had of it. Miss Julia Dean, the charming actress, has been fulfilling an engagement at the new theatre on Centre street, and drawing full houses. The old theatre, on Water street, it will be recollected, was consumed by fire about a year since. The new one was completed this spring, and is now in the successful tide of experiment. Thus far, it has been well sustained. Jamison, of Consuelo notoriety, has been here, and has, on one or two occasions, assisted Miss Julia in her performances. Miss Charlotte Cushman, the distinguished actress, makes her first appearance to night.

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Professer Palmer, a phrenologist, commences a course of lectures this evening, at the Empire Hall, on phrene-magnetism.

Mrs. Fish, the spiritual medium, has been in town some days, stopping at the Dunham. Her sittings with the spirits have been well attended. Here, as well as overywhere else, there is many a firm believer, and many a doubting Thomas. The pretty Margaretta, as Burr calls her, and her sister, have since arrived. So I suppose our good citizens are to be highly favored with intelligence from the other world. If not, it will not be for the want of a full corps of rappers.

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Professor Tiffany, a man of some talents and erudition, has been holding forth at the Prospect street church (universalist), to crowded houses, upon the spiritual theory, every Sunday afternoon, for two or three months past. So you will perceive that the public mind, in this quarter, is pretty well prepared for these demonstrations. When Row Chauncy Burr and "Brother Heman" came on here a short time since to expose the rappers, the professor was fully cocked and primed to "skin the learned Chauncy alive." He was forthworth challenged, not exactly to mortal combat, but to a war of words. This, in the first instance, was not very promptly met, but was finally accepted. The preliminaries being arranged, such as the appointment of moderators, &c., the conflict commenced. "When Greek meets Greek, then commes the tag of war," and so it was in this case. It was a pretty handgranade skirmish, in which they discharged their batteries with much skill and dexterity, and which afforded much amusement to the audience. It lasted three days, and terminated, as all such controversies terminate, without any practical results. Those who were sceptical before, became still more so; and those who were believers, remained unchanged. The Burrs have since been in Pittsburgh, and more recently in Wheeling, Va.

A woman's rights convention was held recently at Akron, some thirty miles distant from here. Many distinguished women were present, and among the number were Mrs. Frances D. Gage, who hase for some time been electrifying the good people of Ohio by her burning eloquence on the rights of woman, seeking reform of the many alleged grievances of her sex, distinguished herself as usual. She is a beautiful speaker, and aimed some well-directed blows at the s

early opened the political campaign. They have just returned from Toledo, where they have been attending a mass convention of the people of the morthwestern counties. They were originally democrats, but, by turning to free soil, have lost caste with the simon pures. They do not, however, belong to the Garrison stamp of abolitionists, but the Seward higher law party. They recently spoke here. I was present most of the time. The subject of the Judge was principally the consideration of the new constitution, which is to be submitted to a vote of the people of this State, on the 17th of June. What he had to say on this subject was all well enough; but his remarks upon the Fugitive law were ill-timed and very much out of place, coming, as they did, from a high judicial officer. He pronounced the law to be unconstitutional, and remarked that he should like to have a case under it brought before him on a writ of habeas corpus, and he would discharge the subject with a great deal of satisfaction. I do not know how you may view the matter, but it seems to me that this extra judicial way of pronouncing an opinion on a law of the land is recalled for, and in exceedingly had taste; but

he would discharge the subject with a great deal of satisfaction. I do not know how you may view the matter, but it seems to me that this extra judicial way of pronouncing an opinion on a law of the land is uncalled for, and in exceedingly bad taste; but perhaps not more so than for a judge of high standing to enter the arena of politics, as a gladiator, contesting for power and supremacy. There seems to be quite an advent of abolition spirits here at this time, for what purpose time must determine. Spaulding, Chaes, Vought, Geddings, Bradburn, and, last not least, the celebrated George Thompson, it is said, has arrived here.

The new constitution, of which I have spoken, although not as perfect an instrument as could be desired, is far in advance of that which it proposes to supersede. In many of its provisions it is liberal, and in others it is stringent. It is death on corporations and all exclusive privileges. It gives to the people, however, the right to elect their own officers, even in the judiciary department. This, I think, is a decided improvement. This feature will take much power out of the hands of the Legislature, which, in too many instances, has been sally abused; but that which forbids a loan of the credit of the State to works of internal improvement, it is thought, will retard the progress of railroads, in which our citizens are pretty extensively embarked. I think, however, all things considered, the constitution will be adopted.

An amusing slave case occurred here the other day. A Miss Miner, of Louisiana, with a slave, accompanied by her uncle, stopped at the New England. She was cited to appear before Judge Atkins, to show cause why she restrained the liberty of Mary. The lady did not appear, but said that the girl was at liberty to go where she pleased.—The Judge declared her free, but she insisted upon going with her mistress, much to the annoyance of the sympathizers, composed of abolitionists and negroes, who had assembled to rescue her. The conduct of the Judge is much censured. Eve

lice.

A pleasure party from Canada came over the other day in the steamboat Wave, consisting of some thirty-eight persons. They dined at the Weddell, and spent most of the day in visiting places in and about the city. In the evening they re-embarked for their homes over the water, much pleased with their visit. This is not the first time that we have been honored in a similar way by the subjects of her Majesty's dominions.

CRIME IN BOSTON.—It appears, from an official statement just published, that during the last six months there were 2.344 criminals committed to the Leveret street isil, in Boston. There were eleven commitments for adultery, thirteen for smoking in the street, five for throwing snowballs, and eleven for selling newspapers in the street. Nineteen criminals are described as "common fiddlers." I addition to these, there were three hundred and twenty poor debtors confined in the Boston jail during six months.

PRINCETON COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT .- The Princeton College Commencement of Princeton College took place on the 25th inst. The oration was delivered by Hon. Mr. Venable, of North Carolina. The honorary degree of L.L.D. was conferred on Hon. Henry J. Lumpkin, of Georgia. In the evening, a ball was given by the sudenta, among the managers of which was Com, Scothos.